

a collocated FRM(s). Correlation is required to be reported in the assessment, but failure to meet the correlation criteria, by itself, is not cause to exclude data from a continuous FEM monitor.

[71 FR 61298, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 78 FR 3282, Jan. 15, 2013]

#### § 58.12 Operating schedules.

State and local governments shall collect ambient air quality data at any SLAMS station on the following operational schedules:

(a) For continuous analyzers, consecutive hourly averages must be collected except during:

(1) Periods of routine maintenance,

(2) Periods of instrument calibration, or

(3) Periods or monitoring seasons exempted by the Regional Administrator.

(b) For Pb manual methods, at least one 24-hour sample must be collected every 6 days except during periods or seasons exempted by the Regional Administrator.

(c) For PAMS VOC samplers, samples must be collected as specified in section 5 of appendix D to this part. Area-specific PAMS operating schedules must be included as part of the PAMS network description and must be approved by the Regional Administrator.

(d) For manual PM<sub>2.5</sub> samplers:

(1)(i) Manual PM<sub>2.5</sub> samplers at required SLAMS stations without a collocated continuously operating PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor must operate on at least a 1-in-3 day schedule.

(ii) For SLAMS PM<sub>2.5</sub> sites with both manual and continuous PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors operating, the monitoring agency may request approval for a reduction to 1-in-6 day PM<sub>2.5</sub> sampling or for seasonal sampling from the EPA Regional Administrator. The EPA Regional Administrator may grant sampling frequency reductions after consideration of factors, including but not limited to the historical PM<sub>2.5</sub> data quality assessments, the location of current PM<sub>2.5</sub> design value sites, and their regulatory data needs. Required SLAMS stations whose measurements determine the design value for their area and that are within plus or minus 10 percent of the NAAQS; and all required sites where one or more 24-hour values have ex-

ceeded the NAAQS each year for a consecutive period of at least 3 years are required to maintain at least a 1-in-3 day sampling frequency. A continuously operating FEM or ARM PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor satisfies this requirement.

(iii) Required SLAMS stations whose measurements determine the 24-hour design value for their area and whose data are within plus or minus 5 percent of the level of the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS must have an FRM or FEM operate on a daily schedule if that area's design value for the annual NAAQS is less than the level of the annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard. A continuously operating FEM or ARM PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor satisfies this requirement unless it is identified in the monitoring agency's annual monitoring network plan as not appropriate for comparison to the NAAQS.

(2) Manual PM<sub>2.5</sub> samplers at NCore stations and required regional background and regional transport sites must operate on at least a 1-in-3 day sampling frequency.

(3) Manual PM<sub>2.5</sub> speciation samplers at STN stations must operate on at least a 1-in-3 day sampling frequency.

(e) For PM<sub>10</sub> samplers, a 24-hour sample must be taken from midnight to midnight (local standard time) to ensure national consistency. The minimum monitoring schedule for the site in the area of expected maximum concentration shall be based on the relative level of that monitoring site concentration with respect to the 24-hour standard as illustrated in Figure 1. If the operating agency demonstrates by monitoring data that during certain periods of the year conditions preclude violation of the PM<sub>10</sub> 24-hour standard, the increased sampling frequency for those periods or seasons may be exempted by the Regional Administrator and permitted to revert back to once in six days. The minimum sampling schedule for all other sites in the area remains once every six days. No less frequently than as part of each 5-year network assessment, the most recent year of data must be considered to estimate the air quality status at the site near the area of maximum concentration. Statistical models such as analysis of concentration frequency distributions as described in "Guideline for the Interpretation of Ozone Air

Quality Standards,” EPA-450/479-003, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, January 1979, should be used. Adjustments to the monitoring schedule must be made on the basis of the 5-year network assessment. The site having the highest concentration in the most current year must be given first consideration when selecting the site for the more frequent sampling schedule. Other factors such as major change in sources of  $PM_{10}$  emissions or in sampling site characteristics could influence the location of the expected maximum concentration site. Also, the use of the most recent 3 years of data might, in some cases, be justified in order to provide a more representative

database from which to estimate current air quality status and to provide stability to the network. This multiyear consideration reduces the possibility of an anomalous year biasing a site selected for accelerated sampling. If the maximum concentration site based on the most current year is not selected for the more frequent operating schedule, documentation of the justification for selection of an alternative site must be submitted to the Regional Office for approval during the 5-year network assessment process. Minimum data completeness criteria, number of years of data and sampling frequency for judging attainment of the NAAQS are discussed in appendix K of part 50 of this chapter.

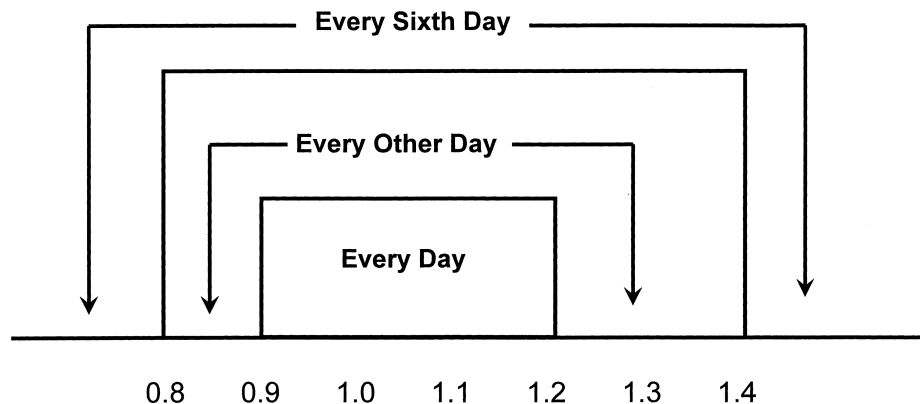


Figure 1 – Ratio to Standard

(f) For manual  $PM_{10-2.5}$  samplers:

(1) Manual  $PM_{10-2.5}$  samplers at NCore stations must operate on at least a 1-in-3 day schedule at sites without a collocated continuously operating federal equivalent  $PM_{10-2.5}$  method that has been designated in accordance with part 53 of this chapter.

(2) [Reserved]

(g) For continuous  $SO_2$  analyzers, the maximum 5-minute block average concentration of the twelve 5-minute

blocks in each hour must be collected except as noted in § 58.12 (a).

[71 FR 61298, Oct. 17, 2006, as amended at 72 FR 32210, June 12, 2007; 75 FR 35601, June 22, 2010; 78 FR 3282, Jan. 15, 2013]

#### § 58.13 Monitoring network completion.

(a) The network of NCore multi-pollutant sites must be physically established no later than January 1, 2011, and at that time, operating under all of the requirements of this part, including the requirements of appendices A, C, D, E, and G to this part. NCore sites